The General Was Dying Before His Reis tives Could Summon a Physician-He Had Been Talking About Blaine and Predicted that the ex-Secretary Would Outlast Many Well Persons, Including Himself-Ris Last Day at His Massachusetts Home

WARRINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Gen. Butler's death was caused by pneumonia. His home in Washington since he sold to the Government his granite house on Capitol Hill had been in a brick residence owned by him on New Jersey Lanier Dunn and Miss Stevens, kept house for him. His law practice kept him very much in Washington during the winter months. Almost every Monday when the Supreme Court decisions were rendered Gen. Butler was in at-tendance. Only yesterday he was conspicuous in the Supreme Court of the District sitting in General Term.

Gen. Butler came from New York on Friday last. He was taken ill on the train but recovered, and there was no indication of death. There had been some apparent feebleness in his walk recently, but this was partly due to increasing weight and the fact that he had weak ankles. He went to the War Department after leaving the court yesterday, and during the day took a severe cold. Nevertheless he sat down to dinner, and afterward chatted with the members of the household. The subject of sudden death was one upon which he had frequently spoken, and he had day. He had no dread of sudden death, and said frequently that he would prefer to go auddenly rather than linger and suffer. He spoke of Mr. Blaine at dinner and asked how he was. Being informed that he was holding his own, he replied:

Mark me, he will outlive us all yet." The General retired, and soon after midnight his colored valet West, who has accompanied him on all his journeys for ten or fifteen years. and who slept in an adjoining room, heard him coughing violently. He went into the General's bedroom, and found that the Gen-eral had gone into the bathroom adjoining. West followed, and offered his assistance. The General said that he had been spitting blood. He did not appear to think seriously of the

"That's all, West. You need not do anythiag more," and apparently went to sleep.

matter, and after his valet had assisted him to

The General had been in bed only a few mo-ments when his heavy breathing caused slarm. Mr. Dunn, his nephew by marriage, started out for medical help. In fifteen minutes he returned with Dr. Luce, and it was aren that the General was dying. The doctor so informed the family, and death followed almost immediately. The end was apparently

Telegrams announcing Gen. Butler's death were sent to his surviving children, Mrs. Ames, who is residing at Navesink, N. J., and to his son Paul at Lowell, Mass. The interment will take place in the family lot at Lowell, Mass., where the General's wife and his son are buried.

There are few Representatives in the present Congress who served in the House with Gen. Butler. Representatives O'Neill of Pennsylvania, the dean of the House, Henderson o Illinois, Holman of Indiana, Forney of Alabama. Burrows of Michigan, Blount of Georgia, and Harman of Pennsylvania are the only members remaining in the House who were participants in the famous fight over the Force bill in the Forty-third Congress. Representative O'Neill, in referring to that occasion to-day, recalled the parliamentary battle in which Mr. Blaine, then Speaker of the House, and the late Samuel Jackson Handall, were the leaders of the opposition to the Force bill, which the Republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Butler and Mr. Cessna o Pennsylvania, failed to pass after a contest lasting seventy-two hours. "It was on that occasion." said Mr. O'Neill, "that Mr. Blaine left the Speaker's chair and came down upon the floor to debate the question with Gen. But ier. When Butler made up his mind about a measure he went right ahead without stopping to consider how many men were going to fol low him. On one occasion, when a resolution was introduced to expel a carpetbag member from South Carolina for selling cadetships to West Point, the entire House was against him. Gen. Butler believed that the Congressman. Mr. Whittemore, was actuated by proper mo-tives, and he (Butler) alone voted against his

Mr. Burrows made his first speech in the House in support of the Force bill, which Gen. Butler was advocating. The time occupied in that speech was yielded by Gen. Butler. Mr. that speech was yielded by Gen. Butler. Mr. Burrows said to-day: "I remember one particular incident during the Forty-third Congress in which Gen. Butler figured conspleuously. It was during the time when the late Iresident Garfield, then a member of the House, was under a cloud growing out of the De Gollyer contracts for wooden pavements in the District of Columbia. Gen. Butler made a speech in which he skated very close to Garlield without mentioning his name. Garfield without mentioning his name. Garfield without mentioning his name of Carlield without mentioning his name. "Does the gentleman refer to me?" he asked.

advanced toward Butler.

"Does the gentleman refer to me? he asked.
"Oh no, no, no!" replied Butler, with a scornful gesture. "De mortuis nil nist bonum."
That afternoon, as I was leaving the Capitol. I overheard two colored men, who had been listening to the debate, discussing the incident. 'Did you hear Butler talk to Mass Garfield?' said one of them. 'He said go long, dar; youse all dead and buried 'cept your bones." Lowers, Jan. 11.—The death of Gen. Butler

LOWELL, Jan. 11.—The death of Gen. Butler was a great shock to his townsfolk as well as to his relatives. Paul Butler, his son, had arranged for a dancing party at their home on next Friday, this being the second party in a series arranged by Belvidere residents.

On last Thursday, the last day he spent in Lowell, he rose early, as had been his custom, took a train for Salem to try a will case pending there, did his work, and returned to Lowell at noon to be present at the Juneral of his iriend and neighbor. Mrs. John Nesmith. He went to the grave, and then was driven to the

iriend and neighbor, Mrs. John Nesmith. He went to the grave, and then was driven to the Northern depot. There he took the 5 o'clock train to go to New York.

After arriving in Boston he went to his office in Ashburton place and left instructions for some legal matters. He appeared just as well and as bright as at any time in his later years. He parted with all his associates in his office in a pleasant way on leaving for Washington, and said he could not say how long he might remain there, because he could not tell how much time would be required to dispose of the case in which he was interested. He did not anticipate remaining in Washington for the winter.

In conversation with a friend a few days ago Mr. Blaine's condition was mentioned. The Goneral paused a moment, and then slowly

faine's condition was mentioned. The

Mr. Blaine's condition was mentioned. The General paused a moment, and then slowly said:

"Blaine will leave a place not easily to be filled, if it can be illed at all, in the political status of the country. As a statesman, in the true sense of the word, I do not know his equal, and if that equal be living it must be some young man-some unknown and yet untried man. I had hoped that he might be cleated President, because I know his broad views on the great questions of our day, and his conception of the future glory and strength of his country, as well as his grand alm to bring into one fold all the people on the northern continent and weld them into one nation. I specially was that true with regard to our northern neighbors.

"Years ago, when in Congress, Mr. Blaine and I differed very much, and somewhat bitterly. He was not the statesman then; he was the politician striving to weld together the various elements of his partyso as to make himself prominent. But I never doubted that, that being done and the upper round of his ambition reached, the politician would ripen, as he has done, into the statesman. As Secretary of state he represented upon reciprocity, by which the commercial relations of the

demed without hope to an eternany condemed without help to an eternany and he begged the other and electricions of the extent and
fierceness jof his foreordained flortures. For
from the daily descriptions of the extent and
fierceness jof his foreordained flortures. For
this he was reprimanded before the whole
college.

Butler was always being punished for misconduct, and therefore graduated low in the
class, conduct being part of the grading system. He at once went to Lowell, and studied
law so carnestly that when he was 21 he was
admitted to the bar. A year later he was in
business for himself, and was straightway a
person of formation and was straightway a
person of formation and was straightway a
person of formation and becan the long fight for
the tou-hour working day. He fought so vigorously, he spoke with such wit and ability at
repartes, that the manufacturers hated him.
Thus, before he was 25, he had started that
opposition which rose and swelled and so often
haffied him in his dearest ambitions.

In 1805 Butler was in the House of Representatives of his State, and in 1839 he was in
the Stato S-mate, both times as a Democrat.
In fact, he had inherited from his father a revrence for Jefferson and Jefferson and with the
pless, and who and year, although if was the most
unpopular course, barring him from any high
position in Massachusetts, which was so
strongly Whig. When the slavery question
became the foremest subject in all minds he
took anti-abolition ground, basing his helici
upon the rights guaranteed to slaveholders
by the Constitution.

The recognition of his abilities as a lawyer,
especially of his eleverness as a criminal lawyer, came early. He soon had an excellent
practice. When the was highled to have a
the proper of the system of the superman in need of a lawyer and without means
to pay one. In the year before the war he became a national figure and remained one, In
1850 he was a delegate to the Democratic Convection and the way for the five five five for the proman in n tary of State he repessed the success of the Administration he represented upon reciprocity, by which the commercial relations of the Central and South American States should become so minsled with our own that their peoples could look to the United States as the safe deposit of their commerce. If Blaine should die, I could not find words to express my regret that at this crisis the country should lose its ablest leader and adviser."

Upon receiving news of Gen. Butler's death this morning Mayor Feckman ordered all flags on public buildings to be placed at half mast, and called a special meeting of both tranches of the City Council for to-morrow evaning to take formal action upon the matter. Before Paul Butler left for Washington he requested Col. Cr. A. R. Dimon to take charge of the public exercises. he requested Col. C: A. R. Dimon to take charge of the public exercises. The funeral will probably be held in St. Anne's Episcopal Church Esturday atternoon. In a speech in Lowell on Jan. 29, 1890, Gen. Butter said:

Butler said:
When you bear me to that little enclosure
on the other side of the river, which I hope

THE DEATH OF GEN. BUTLER. | for se my last reating place. I pray you put

they were old enough to go to school she moved to Lowell. Here matters improved.

Lowell was booming rapidly and Mrs. Butler

was able to get a fair living by keeping a

boarding house. Ben went to the public school, to the high school, and then deter-

mined to work his way through college. He

had the military tradition and wanted to go to

Point as an immoral place and persuaded him

So when Benjamin was about 16 years old

he entered the college at Waterville, now

called Colby University. To those who knew the strong, healthy man of the war time and

since, it was always a surprise to learn that at

this age Butler was a slight, weak, sigkly boy.

He was of abnormal brightness of mind, though, as a score of incidents of his college

life show. It seems that he had no love for

the Calvinistic doctrines which were taught

the universal student's horror of chapel. One

inday a professor preached a strong Calvin-

Sunday a professor preached a strong Calvinistic sermon, setting forth that only the elect would be saved and that only one out of a hundred professed Christians were among the elect. The next day Butler drew up a formal petition to the faculty. In pompous legal phrase he reasoned that as only one in 100 would be saved, of the 600 who assembled in the chapel each morning only six had hope of salvation. As there were nine members of the faculty, it was reasonable and courteous to suppose that the six would be of their number. As he himself was thus certainly condemned without houe to an eternal doom, he

when Gov. Andrews's call reached Gen. Butler he was trying a case in Poston. He

the students constantly. He further had

not to go.

for as my last, resting place. I pray you put over me for my epitaph:

"More lies the General whe saved the divise of this seldiers as his Bethet and Prot Fisher, and who saves commanded the Army of the Protomes.

"I ask," he said. "for nothing else."

"Gen. Butler's wealth is estimated at \$7,000.

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"Tou had better go to Washington. The Confederate had possession of Baitmore."

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"You had better go to Washington. The Confederate had better go to washington.

hours out of the twenty-four. Yet so strong was his constitution and so excellent his habits that only within a year or two did he cease from this kind of labor. He learned to rest perfectly when he rested, to refresh himself with naps on trains and in his chair in the intervals of labor. In summer he made long cruises on his famous yacht America. He had said that he would have made a better sailor than anything else. He liked the sea at all times, but especially in the storm. This same quality also led to his love of battle, of legal controversy, and of political campaigning. He was happiest in strife, was a warm friend, a flerce enemy, ready to forgive, ready to strike a fair and a sturdy blow, ready to make peace when peace was honorable. He found time in the few last years to write his own life, which was recently published under the title of "Butler's Book." It is written in clear, strong English, and shows candor and, as even his enemies have admitted, great fairness.

GEN. BUTLER AS A COMPANION. Notes of a Long Journey Which a Reporter Made with Him.

When Gen. Butler made a partial tour of New York State in 1884 as the candidate of the People's party, he travelled in what was then the most elegant private car in the coun-try. It was of the "Mann Boudoir" patent. and had been first used and made famous by Adelina Patti. There are a thousand finer and more costly cars now, but at that time its complete duplication of all the parts of a private house excited wonder and admiration. It had a kitchen, parlor, and dining room, smoking room, toilet rooms and closets, and two or three bedrooms-perhaps four. In one of these, which Gen. Butler used, a genuine bed was substituted for the bunk of the average sleeping coach. In the large boxes under the floor of the car were stored the ice and pro-visions which the cook needed for his work. That part of the car was the cellar of this moving dwelling.

The reporter of THE SUN, who was one of the newspaper men on the train, once asked the General whether he considered it wise to travel in such grand style when he was campaigning as the leader of the People's party. which sought especially to represent the

masses and the working folk.
"On the contrary," said Gen. Butler, "I have deliberately chosen this car, and would have got a better one if there was such a thing. The people like their champion to look well, live well, dress well, and to cut as much of a dash as they would if they could. They come to see the man who asks for their support, and they find him apparently prosperous and happy, and they say to one another: 'That's my candidate. That's the kind of man who represents me. He's all right.""

When I was a young man I ran for Congress in Massachusetts against Richard H. Dans, the author of 'Two Years Before the Mast.' He led a simple life in the country, and when he canvassed his district he rode around in an old dusts chaise—not a tumbledown thing, but yet far from a new and good carriage. I determined to make a far better appearance and impression. I hired a very showy carriage and four horses, and went around the district in the greatest style that any candidate for Congress ever put on. One day Mr. Dana spoke in one of the towns and complained of me. He said that he had met his opponent on the road. and that he had 'been covered with dust.' When I got to that town I told the people that I had heard that Mr. Dana complained that I covered him with dust, and then I added. 'Stick to me and I will promise you that I will take no man's dust.' That caught the crowd, and was quoted until it became the cry of my partisans. Oh, I believe that if you are going to stand for office you want to appear as going to stand for office you want to appear as well as you possibly can. Take no man's dust, and let no man excel you in apparent confidence, prosperity, and style."

Gen. Butler prided himself upon a likeness to Napoleon in his ability to go to sleep whenever and wherever he wanted to, on the instant. He and Napoleon did not possess the gift exclusively, by any means. Wellington was credited with it, and many others are said to have enjoyed it. However, Gon. Butler was very proud of it, and to the average man the quickness with which he could put himself to sleep seemed marvellous; indeed, it was not

very proud of it, and to the average man the quickness with which he could put himself to sleep seemed marvellous; indeed, it was not accepted as a genuine gift by all who witnessed his performances. "I will go to sleep now," he said more than once upon that political journey, and in a minute or less time he was apparently sound asleep. He closed his eyes, dropped his chin upon his chest—as he sat well back in a deep, cushloned chair—and presently began to snore lightly. Several times when he was tired he slept between speeches, between one station and the next, for five or ten or twenty minutes, to be awakened as the train was slowing up and the crowds were pressing around the car. It did not seem to those who travelled with him that there was any trick in this.

The General's mind was incessantly busy. He would sit for half an hour or an hour with his eyes closed, aloof from the others in the car, and betraying the fact that he was not asleep by the play of passing thought that caused him to smile, to frown, to part his lips as if in doubt, and to close them when the doubt passed away. If all his mental wanderings and reverles and projects, were as

special by Farraguu's guns. From May until November he was in command in New Orleans, and attracted the attention of the civilized world. For his doings there he was impooned and denounced in England, Palmeraton maked Lords. Franch had caricatures of him day after day. In France he was denounced as the most inhuman and britals soldier of modern the most inhuman and britals soldier of modern the most inhuman and britals soldier of modern the was regarded with aversion and his enemies in Massachusetts declared that he had forever disgraced the States. were then heart and soul with the Confederacy. Military rule was a necessity. The men, such as were not away at the war, were forced to keep quiet. When the was reastly the men, such as were not away at the war, were forced to keep quiet. When the was a necessity. The men, such as were not away at the war, were forced to keep quiet. When the was a necessity. The men, such as were not cause and the such as the contract of the way as on their gowns and on musical instruments as Union soldiers, have their houses, they walked in the middle of the strong which the such was the total and their houses, they walked in the middle of the strong and fell into the guiter, and when the Union officer tried to assist her to rise she rejoined him politeness with soming a footenable insulits the matter culminated in awoman of the town spitting in the face of a Union officer. Gen. Butler them issued the famous. Order was to be arrested and looked in a cell to be a such as the such as the such as the total and the such as the such as the total and the such as a such as the doubt passed away. If all his mental wanderings and revertes and projects were as interesting as those which he sometimes consided to his companions it is a pity they were not all shared with the world.

On one afternoon he opened his eyes, and, seeing the reporter who writes this, beckomed to him to sit down beside him.

"I have been planning out a great newspaper property," said he, "a different one in its plan and purpose from any that was ever conceived before, and an essentially new one in the important respect that it is sure to make millions of dollars for its owners in a very short time and at very little cost. Now, if I were President of the United States I would see "of that Journal or solerest Chronical which would express its central and that mine which would express its central and that mine character. It would have 1.500.000 circulation at once. In it would be printed all the made known anywhere else before they appeared in that paper. In the same way, the printers who sot up listype would be the very first men to know that news. There are, I believe, something like 150.000 places in the bestowal of the tiovernment, and at least ten men are always hoping to secure each place. Every man of them would have to take that paper, because its news, being official, would be absolute, like the receipt of a commission or the blow of a headsmann's are. Then, again, see how useful the paper would be to to general reader. All its news would be copyrished in the paper, because its news, being official, would be absolute, like the receipt of a commission or the blow of a headsmann's are. Then, again, see how useful the paper would be to the general reader. All its news would be copyrished in the paper, because its news, being official, would be absolute, like the receipt of a commission or the blow of a headsmann's are. Then president and the paper, because its news, being official, would be when the public would and the paper would be copyrished. The public would and the public would and the public would and th

Few women can kill a steer, but they can get the essence of a steer's nutriment in Cudahy's Rex Brand Finid Becf, which invalids cravs.—4de.

"Maniton" table water and ginger champages is shipped to all pages of the county, --de.



That baking powder which is the purest and strongest does the most and the best work.

The official tests show Royal Baking Powder to be absolutely pure and 27 per cent. stronger than any other.

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heartily and evidently with enjoyment. He took his time and his ease at his meals, as men who value lite and appreciate the higher purpose of food must do. All who travelled with him shared his comforts and his luxuries. When night fell and dinner was served himself from a pint bottle. How much or how little of the half bottletul he drank perhaps the waiter or cook can tell. All that his companions were certain of was that he never for a moment exhibited evidence that what he drank had done more than to serve its purpose as a tonic and as a foil toghe rich food that went with it.

In a biographical sketch or book it had been said that as a lawyer the General was boid and resourceful to a remarkable degree. As an illustration of his capacity in these respects a story was told of how, upon one occasion, he attached the power wheel of a mill to resoover an operative's wages. On this carride through the Sinte the reporter for The Sun told the General that he had read that story.

"The thing is a fact," said the General.

ride through the State the reporter for The Sun told the General that he had read that story.

"The thing is a fact," said the General, "but I do not deserve the credit for it. It used to be a custom among many New England mill owners—and a most injustions custom it was—to stop the pay of an operative for a long period upon the most trifling excuses. Operatives were employed as you employ a servant maid, by the month, and it was held that it they were late or were absent for a day they broke the contract and could he robbed of their wages for a whole month. In the case of which you speak a young mill hand, a girl, came to me and said that her mother was dying or dead if forget which), and that she had notified her employers that she must lose a day, in order to go to her parents' home. They replied that if she was absent a day she must lose her wages for the month. She asked me what she should do. She wanted to know if I could get her money from the mill people it she persisted, as she felt obliged to do, in losing a day's time. I told her of the difficulties in the way of recovering money in such a case, and particularly from that especial company for which she had worked. I could only promise to do my best for her. She asked me if it was not customary in certain cases, when money was owed, to selze or attach property to meet the debt. I said it was.

"Well," said she, "I guess if you attached the wheel that runs the machinery of the whole mill they would not dicker very long about paying the little they owe ma."

"So, said the General, "it was she who suggested that bold stroke, and I merely followed her suggestion. It is needless to say that she was not long kept out of her money."

Death of Senator John E. Kenna. Senator John F. Kenna of West Virginia died

n Washington at 3 o'clock yesterday morning after a long illness. His death was not unex-pected, for he had been failing steadily since midnight. His ailment was heart disease, of which his father had died before him.

Senator Kenna leaves a wife and six children, four boys and two girls. The oldest of the children is about 17, and the youngest boy was just 5 years old yesterday. To-morrow night the remains, escorted by the Congress Committees and attended by the members of the family and a few personal friends, will be taken to Charleston, W. Va., the home of the dead Senator. John Edward Kenna was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, now West Virginia, April 10, 1848. He was left fatherless at the age of 8 years, and moved with his mother to Missouri where he worked on a farm in summer and ir



winter was employed digging coal. At the age of 15 he enlisted in the Second Missouri Confederate Cavairy, and followed the fortune of the Confederacy to the end. He was wounded in the shoulder and arm in an engagement between scouting parties, but kept up active service during Gen. Price's retreat from Missouri in 1864, carrying his bruises and bandages in this march with fortitude. At the close of the war he returned to his native Kanawha and was employed in a salt furnace, saving from his earnings enough money to acquire an education. Through the kindness of Bishop Whelan of West Virginia he was admitted to St. Vincent's College at Wheeling, where he finished his studies. In 1863 he studied law in Charleston, W. Va., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1872. He rose rapidly in this profession, and in 1872 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Kanawha county, and in his four years' service in this capacity he won distinction by his conduct of invertant cases defended by the ablest lawyers in the State. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat agains' strong opposition, and entered the liouse at an extra session in October, 1877, being the youngest man in that body. Here he distinguished himself by his ability and won the admiration of his associates by his speeches on financial and economic issues. He served four years in the lower branch of congress, and in 1882 was elected to the Senate and re-lected in 1883, being the youngest member in that body.

Senator Kenna's death is the fourth among the members of the Senate since the Fifty-second Congress was called together a little more than a year ago. First there was Senator Plumb, who died in Washington, Dac 20, 1891. Then there was Senator Barbour, who died in Washington, on May 14 last: Senator fibson, who died at Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 15 last, and now Senator Kenna. JOHN E. RENNA.

Barber Barrett Geta His Deserts. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yes-

terday, John Barrett, a barber, 32 years old, of 242 East Forty-second street, was sent to the Island for two months. Barrett was drunk when on Tuesday evening he boarded a Twenty-third street car near Broadway. He began to insult the passengers, and refused began to insuit the passengers, and refused to pay his fare. At Fourth avenue Mr. Charles lieynoids, a dealer in paintings at 1907 Broadway, and his wife got up and left the car. As they did so Mr. Reynoids told the conductor that he ought to put Barrettoff. Barrett overheard the remark, and, springing up, he struck Mr. Reynoids in the breast, knocking him to the ground.

Then he kicked him in the side, ripped his coat, and was in a fair way to injure him seriously when some of the passengers and a policeman came to the rescue.

A 8250,000 Fire in Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 11 .- Over \$250,000 worth of

property was destroyed by fire in seventy minutes this morning. The fire was in the history stone-front building at 765 to 781
Halsted street, owned by John York and occupied by him as a dry goods store. York had 300 employees. Two fast pacing horses belonging to Dr. Frank Linden and valued at \$1.100 were crushed by falling bricks while an attempt was being made to save them.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

MONOPOLY OF DOCUMENTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

Gen. Boyston Gives Testimony Showing that Only Congressman Lodge and Two Others Could Gain Access to the Records -The Silver Purchase Repeat Bill Reported in the House - The Treasury Books Show that 108 More \$500 Notes Have Been Redeemed than Were Issued

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11,-The House Committee on the Library began an inquiry this morning. after which it will report whether the charges made against Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge and Mr. Henry Adams, relative to their alleged monopoly of the documents in the library of the State Department shall be investigated. The members of the committee present were Chairman Amos Cummings and Mr. Charles O'Neill of Pennsylvania.

Gen. H. V. Boynton said that at the request of William Henry Smith, agent of the Western Associated Press, he had tried through various Administrations to have certain State pa pers copied, but without success. This attempt began, Gen. Boynton said, in the Gar-field Administration, and extended through those of Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison. During all this time he had the hearty cooperation of the Secretaries of State and their assistants, and that of the chief clerk and other officials, but when the office of the Li-

assistants, and that of the chief clerk and other officials, but when the office of the Librarian was reached every effort was balked, and that, too, despite the fact that he was armed with the written and verbal orders of superior officers.

Mr. Smith was writing a history of Gov. St. Clair and the northwestern ferritory and a criticism on Spark's life of Washington, and wanted the papers copied for use in these works. After getting a written order for permission to copy such papers as were desired, Gen. Boynton said he took it to Librarian Dwight, who informed him that the order could not be complied with. Secretary Porter then gave Mr. Dwight personal instructions that the order was to be oleved, but he (Gen. Boynton) was unable to do anything by reason of the obstructions put in his way by Dwight. Gen. Boynton said that he had discovered that Mr. Lodge and Mr. Adams were having not only access to these papers, but that they were being copied for them under the supervision of Mr. Dwight.

Another thing that showed the existence of a ring in the liabrary of the department. Gen. Boynton said, was the fact that immediately after Mr. Smith had applied for permission to copy the papers, and had said why he wanted them, a notice was published in the New York papers by Mr. Adams that he was preparing a history identically the same as that upon which Mr. Smith was working.

Gen. Boynton cited as further instances the cases of Mr. Moneure D. Conway and Mr. Dunn, the Indiana Librarian, who was unable to get access to the papers, even through the assistance of Senator McDonald, although repeated efforts were made.

Mr. H. T. West of the Washington Post said that it was a matter of comment about the State Department that Mr. Wellington Ford, former statistician of the department, was now at work copying these papers, and not being able to copy them fast enough, he was using a camera and photographing them for the publishing firm that he represented.

The committee will probably summon Mr. Smith, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Conway, an

before it. Mr. Ford will be examined to-morrow.

United States Treasurer Nebeker has reported to Secretary Foster that the account of the legal tender notes of the denomination of \$500, series of 1874, shows as it stands an excess of \$54,000 redeemed over the issue, \$28, 400,000 in all. When the Treasurer's attention was first called to the condition of this account he immediately caused an examination of it to be made. His investigation has convinced him that there has been nothing like an overissue or the redemption of counterfeits, or anything clase that would have caused a loss to the Government. He is of the opinion that the mistake is simply one of assortment and a detail of bookkeeping.

Commissioner Raum of the Pension Bureau appeared to-day before the sub-committee of the House Committee of Appropriations, which is preparing the Pension Appropriations, which is preparing the Pension Appropriations that the original estimate made by the Commissioner was \$165,000,000. A subsequent estimate made to the Appropriations Committee a few days ago placed the amount at \$172,000,000. He was asked as to the reason of the increase, and explained his former flgures by saying that he had presumed a new administration would not do as much work as his had done, but admitted that, if if did allow asimany pensions, \$172,000,000 would be needed. He was asked as to charges that the Secretary of the Interior had directed him to reduce his estimates, but declined to say anything, except that his estimates had been made after consultation with his superior officer, the Secretary of the interior. He was also interrogated as to the number of fraudulent pensioners now on the pension rolls, and he left the commistee with the impression that there were very few fraudulent pensioners. The laws had been liberally interpreted by the Commissioner, and some cases of fraud might exist, but not enough to place the stain of maladministration upon the bureau.

The Sunday opening hearing was resumed. the House Committee of Appropriations, which

The Sunday opening hearing was resumed on the World's Columbian Exposition. Elliott on the World's Columbian Exposition. Elliott F. Shepard, the Rev. Dr. Ramsdell of Washington, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook of Boston, Dr. Mott of the Dutch Presbyterian Church of New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Fernley of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Brooks of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Crafts of Pittsburgh, and others spoke strongly against Sunday opening. Dr. Hunter of the Christian Endeavor Society presented the protest of one and a half millions of members, representing every State in the Union, against opening the Fair on Sunday.

In the House to-day Mr. Cate (Dem., Ark.) from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the Silver Purchase Repea bill, and it was placed upon the calendar. Mr. Cate said the minority was not yet prepared to submit its views, and he asked consent to withhold the majority report until such time as the minority report was ready. Consent was granted.

Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill sking at one cent per popular the rate of post-

Consent was granted.

Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill fixing at one cent per pound the rate of postage on all publications of printed or lithographic matter, consisting of show bills, posters, advertising sheets, premium lists, or newspapers; supplements of any regularly incorporated agricultural, horticultural, medical, or industrial society or association, provided that the societies have for their object the development of superiority in the breeding of horses, cattle, and live stock, or the encouragement and advancement of agriculture or horticulture.

Mr. Riomson (Ren., Pa.) introduced a bill increasing from \$1 to \$2 ner barrel the internal revenue tax on bermented liquors.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) reported, with the recommendation that it pass, the Senateloff the resolution providing for the printing of 1892. The estimated cost is \$300,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a communication from the Secretary of War requesting an appropriation of \$50,000 for gun and mortar platforms.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Secretary Foster of the Treasury renewing his recommendation for last year for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the redemption of worn and mutitated paper currency and the issue of new currency for it.

The proposed new circular of regulations to govern immigration, which was prepared at the Treasury Department, is still before Presthe Treasury Department, is still before Fresident Harrison for his consideration. The circular contains some additional restrictions furnished by the Marine Hospital Service, at the suggestion, it is said, of congressmen and others. Surgeon-General Wyman says that these changes, as far as the Marine Hospital Service is concerned, would have been issued anyhow at the proper time. The circular does away with the twenty-day detention clause in the regulations now in lorce, substituting in lieu thereof a seven-day quarantine on the other side of the water, inspection under Consular authority before sailing, and rigid examination en route. The conviction is growing in official circles that President Harrison is not inclined to abandon the twenty-day detention on arrival in this country for any or all of the foregoing precautions, and that unless that provision is included the new circular will not be issued.

Senator and Miss Voorhees have issued invitations for a 5 o'clock tea on Jan. 18, in honor of Cardinal Gibbons. The Brazilian Minister and Mme. De Mendones gave a dinner to-night in honor of the secretary of State and Mrs. Foster. The table decorations were Brazilian national colors.

Politicians who are interested in the Sena-torial contest in West Virginia think that the death of Senator Kenna assures the election of Senator Faulkner to succeed himself, and ex-senator Camden to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Kenna. Representative William L Wilson of that State remarked to-day that he is of the opinion that the contest will be sus-pended until after Senator Kenna is buried.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 11.—The twin-screw steamship Croatan of the Clyde line, from New York for Wilmington, broke her port shaft at 9 o'clock Tuesday night off Frying Pan Shoala. She steamed into port with her starboard en-gine, arriving here at a P. M. to-day.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, headnches and fevers and cures habitual constinution. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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A PASTOR ACCUSED OF INTOXICATION.

Presiding Elder Beebe Investigating Charges Against the Rev. E. K. Copper.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 11.—Presiding Elder Beebe of the Auburn district of the Methodist Episcopal Church is investigating the circumstances that have cast a shadow upon the reputation of the Rev. E. K. Copper, paster of the Methodist Church in Venice, Cayuga county. On Dec. 21 an Auburn paper reprinted from a Syracuse paper of the previous day the following paragraph:
"E. K. Copper of Auburn was very drunk

last evening, and was put out of the Hotel turns on account of his condition into the clutches of Officer Donovan, he was taken to the station and put in a cell. This morning Copper was very white and sick when brought out for arraignment. Not yet thoroughly over his 'racket.' he could hardly when brought out for arraignment. Not yet thoroughly over his 'racket.' he could hardly muster the strength to stand in the dock or the intelligence to answer the questions put to him. Out of pity he was finally remanded until he could be in condition to plead."

No such name as F. K. Copper could be found in the auburn directory, and some persons in Venice came to the conclusion that the young pastor of the Methodist Church in Venice was the guilty person. An investigation was begin which resulted in convincing the self-appointed committee that their youthful pastor was the man. The police docket in Syracuse shows that the intoxicated Copper was born in Baltimore just twenty-two years ago, which agrees exactly with the vital statistics of the Registrar of that city. The committee further found that, after sleeping off the night's debanch in a cell in the Syracuse lockup, the young man. E. K. Copper was pointed to the Venice church by the recent Methodist Conference in Auburn. His previous history could not be learned, but it is acknowledged by all who have listened to his preaching that he is an orator of eloquence and ability. There are many who will not believe the scandalous charges against him. Others, however, say that on his advent in the town he was in an intoxicated condition. At last Sunday morning's service the pastor denied the accusation and read a letter from Chief Wright of Syracuse which declared that his books did not contain the pastor's name.

Gladys Morgan May Stay in New York, Sr. Louis, Jan. 11,-Little Gladys Morgan will not have to come out West after all. Bhe will be permitted to remain in New York with her grandfather, Mr. Morgan, former Minister to Mexico. Yesterday Judge Bond of the ourt of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court, which was that the child, being in New York, was out of the jurisdiction of the New York, was out of the jurisdiction of the St. Louis courts. To-day the full beach, Judges kombauer, Briggs, and Bond, reversed that decision and sustained the decision of the lower court. Judges kombauer and Briggs, voting against Judge Rond. The two Judges young against Judge Rond. The two Judges woting against Judge Bond. The two Judges young against Judge Bond. The two Judges work of the child, and Judge Bonder manent custedly of the child, and Judge Bonder said it would be an unwarranted interpretenee of the Court of Appeals to interfere.

Judge Briggs said the Court of Appeals had, the right to act, but it would not be for the best to do so. Judge Bond announced that he would file a dissenting opinion.



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